

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907

Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... DAILY AMD SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Creed of the Big Brother Re garding the Small Sisters.

The philosophy of our relation to the Central American States and our responsibilities under the Monroe Doctrine as understood by the present Administration was stated in a comprehensive way nearly six years ago:

" It is to be desired that all the American repub

lies should enjoy in full measure the blessings of perfect freedom under just laws, each sovereign community pursuing its own course of orderly development without external restraint or interference. To this condition of security the peace and presperity of all our neighbors wift materially . . . While no specific engage to such questions, it is desirable to cause it to be generally understood that the quarrels of neighbor ing States cannot be without effect upon the interests of the United States, and that this Government would seriously condemn any attempt to destroy the territorial integrity or to encroach upon the sovereign rights of the existing States or any conduct on their part which might tend to evoke such

The foregoing sentiments were con tained in the instructions to our delegates to the second international conference of American States, held in Mexico in October, 1901. These instructions were written by President ROOSEVELT only three weeks after he had been sworn in to succeed MCKINLEY.

Was anything more required? If so, the additional exposition was afforded last summer in the memorable address delivered by the Secretary of State of the United States of America in the new Monroe Palace at Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Root then said to the representatives of our sister republics:

" We deem the independence and equal rights o the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit; but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to belo all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.'

In these two deliverances may be found about the whole of the creed. If vague at any point it is because some details can be written sharply but by events. There is no vagueness, however, in the pledge that a selfish interest shall never shape the policy of this republic concerning the affairs of the republics south of our borders.

But what a ridiculous and humiliating thing it would be if the brothers and sisters of the West should go together to the second peace conference at The Hague only to report active war in the family here at home!

#### Work Begun in Russia's National Assembly

In the proceedings which took place on March 19, when in the Hall of Nobles the Premier, Mr. STOLYPIN, outlined the Government's legislative programme, we can see nothing to justify the pessimistic view taken of the second Duma by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph. On the contrary, when we compare the conduct of the majority in the present assembly against injuries and old age, which should with the riotous reception of Premier GOREMYKIN by the preceding chamber, we can but recognize a remarkable improvement in self-control and in aptitude for parliamentary business. Premier GOREMYKIN, it may be remembered, could not make himself heard and had to retire in confusion, whereas his successor was not once interrupted throughout a prolonged exposition of his intentions, but was listened to with as respectful attention as Chancellor von Bülow commands in the Reichstag.

It is true that a spokesman of the Social Democrats, Prince ZERETELIthere are so many princes in Russia that according to a proverb you cannot throw a stone at a group of cab drivers without hitting a prince-made subsequently an incendiary speech, in the course of which he arraigned the Government for violating during the last year all the rights of the people promised in the imperial manifesto of October 30, 1905, and he closed with the declaration that the Parliament's task should be the organization of the nation and the unification of the forces of liberty. After some more wild talk of the kind from other Social Democrats Prince DoL-GORUKOFF, a representative of one of the noblest families of Russia, rose and quietly moved that the House, having listened to the Ministerial announcement of its policy, proceed to the order of the day. As he was supported not only by the Constitutional Democrats but by the Group of Toil and by the Polish Nationalists, the motion was carried by a large majority. The only effect of the tirades of the Social Democrats had been to call forth from Premier STOLYPIN the significant warning that the Government would not permit revolutionary assaults or firebrand tactics. and that if the House chose to cry "Hands up!" the Government would reply "Hands off!"

On March 20 the Constitutional Demotermination to offer no pretext for dis-Conservatives, Poles, Mohammedans and Indian Territory, the Democrats won some peasant delegates, they voted overwhelmingly. That the new State

down a Socialist resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the system of famine relief. Investigation is needed, but it would infuriate the reactionists who have the ear of the Czar. Just now the business of patriots is to keep the Duma alive.

The correspondent of the London

Telegraph complains that most of the speeches were characterized by poor oratory and wretched delivery. He probably would not have been much impressed with the eloquence or with the aspect and manners of most of the Deputies of the Third Estate in the French States-General of 1789. It was not, indeed, until the three orders were fused in one national assembly that in representatives of the nobles or the clergy MIRABEAU met with many a speaker capable of coping with him in debate. The Third Estate in France, however, was composed not of the peasantry or of the urban proletariat, but of the bourgeoisie. Under the Russian electoral law, on the other hand, the peasants and urban workmen constitute a vast majority of the primary voters, and their chosen delegates preponderate in the present Duma. It is not surprising that many of these men should appear at first awkward and uncouth in demeanor and speech, but some of them may probably be trusted to find their voices later. ROBESPIERRE, it may be recalled, was tongue tied when first he entered the States-General a needy and timid Deputy

The official programme which Mr. STOLYPIN expounded and of which an abstract was cabled to THE SUN from St. Petersburg deserved the careful attention which it received from the majority of the assembly. The Government, the Premier said, proposed to submit a series of bills intended to transform the Russian autocracy into a constitutional State. The exigencies of the recent situation had required, he said, the provisional promulgation of some laws before the meeting of Parliament, but these would now be referred to the House for consideration and approval. Among the measures which had been accounted urgent had been laws providing for the immediate transfer of Crown lands and appanage estates to the peasants; and for the deliverance of peasants from the voke of their respective communes so that each individual might hereafter be at liberty to seek work anywhere in

Turning from measures already taken. which he hoped the Duma would ratify. Mr. STOLYPIN proceded to outline projects meant to carry out those portions of the Czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, which have not yet been made effective—such, for example, as the guarantees of the liberties of conscience and the inviolability of the person. Touching the first of these two points, the Premier laid down the principle that all legislative changes relating to religion must recognize that Russia is a Christian State in which the Orthodox Church is privileged. He went on to add, however, that the rights of the Orthodox Church must not infringe on the rights of Russian subjects professing different beliefs, and the Government would introduce a series of laws dealing with proselytism and the holding of religious services. As for the inviolability of the person, this must be safeguarded, Mr. STOLYPIN it for the judicial authorities alone. The present exceptional laws would have to be essentially modified, and the Government, he announced, had already decided to abrogate exile by administrative order. The Minister of Justice would present bills, he said, patterned on the modes of civil and criminal procedure in other European States and proposing a new criminal code, as well as new laws relating to the conveyancing and mortgaging of real estate. The reform of local courts of the first instance would be furthered by a law providing for the election of justices of the peace by the local populations. Finally, the Premier promised that, not content with aiding the peasants, the Government would try to improve the lot of urban workingmen by laws which should insure them prohibit night work and underground work for women and children and provide shorter hours for all working people, and finally which should establish a system of free education, which later would be made compulsory.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Mr. STOLYPIN'S programme of reform, and it is to be hoped that the Duma will give him a chance to carry out his good intentions. If they are to be thwarted, let it be by the Council of the Empire or by the sovereign.

## An Oklahoma Constitution Straw.

The Constitution proposed for the new State of Oklahoma may be called a Democratic document, since the convention that drafted it consisted of one hundred Democrats and only twelve Republicans. It is to be submitted to the people at a special election on August 6, and its indorsement is a foregone conclusion. But the Constitution formed by Democrats and accepted by Democrats will have to reckon with a Republican-the President of the United States. In the enabling act of Congress under which the convention was held may be found this condition:

" And if the Constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if the provisions in this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of votes cast thereon and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election; and there upon the proposed State of Oklahoma shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union."

The native born will rule in Oklahoma, and although a border State it will begin its career under Southern influences. The delegate from Oklahoma Territory in the Fifty-ninth Congress was a Republican, the Hon. BIRD SEGEL MCGUIRE. but in the choice of delegates to the concrats gave another proof of their de- stitutional convention in the fifty-five election districts in each of the consolution. Combining this time with the stituent Territories, Oklahoma and the

will organize under Southern influences is an obvious deduction from the piedge made by the Democratic candidates that they would vote on the floor of the convention for separate coaches for whites and negroes. But no 'Jim Crow" provision will be found in the proposed Constitution. The spirit was willing but the Democrats who drafted the organic law to suit themselves were afraid of the man behind the enabling act. The fact that BEN TILLMAN, old General PETTUS and other stalwart Democrats warned the convention that President ROOSEVELT would "knock out" the Constitution if it contained a "Jim Crow" clause proves, we think, that the Southerners were in the saddle at Guthrie. There will certainly be no separation of whites and blacks on the Oklahoma railroads unless the Constitution is amended after a referendum vote ordered by the Legislature or demanded by initiative petition of the people. The President's objection to a 'Jim Crow" clause in the Constitution could be made under the following in-

junction in the enabling act: "The Constitution shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

road coaches occupied by white persons, but they will not be permitted to send their children to public schools in which white children are taught: the enabling act allows a provision for separate schools in the organic law, and it will be found there. The color line will be drawn strictly in the new State: race sentiment will take its tone from Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and not from not to be supposed that the Constitution will be rejected by the people because it contains no "Jim Crow" clause; and it may be doubted whether on sober second thought the President would veto the Constitution if it did contain such a discrimination. That it went out of the original draft is a fact that has a certain political value. Southern Democrats balk at Mr. BRYAN's government ownership plan for the reason, frankly admitted by them, that separate cars for negroes on interstate lines would have to go if the Federal Government took over the railroads. The backdown of the Oklahoma convention proves that this fear on the part of Southern men is deep seated, and it is likely to prove an obstacle in Mr. BRYAN's path to domination of his party.

### The Police.

It is admitted that to-day the police of New York is not under the discipline that is required for its proper management. Its uniformed members in the higher ranks are independent of the officer charged with their direction and command They control the subordinates, and by them every order of the Commissioner is interpreted to fit their own wishes. The men assigned to the most delicate work, the detectives, are permanent employees, some of them inefficient, lazy and more devoted to their own welfare than to the interests of the

public that hires and pays them. Had this arrangement of responsibility and powers produced good results no one would suggest changing it. The declared, by reserving interference with | cause of the general demand for a readjustment of the police machine is in the general dissatisfaction with its present workings. Yet, dissatisfied as the public is with the existing conditions, it is willing to protect in every material way the men who have failed to make good, and to see that they suffer no decrease in their honest incomes from any change that may be made. The men whose duties are to be changed are not to have their pay reduced. If they suffer losses it will be because they have been getting

something they were not entitled to. In the programme which is embodied and expressed in the bill now before the Senate there is nothing unfair or unjust to any individual. It is intended for the benefit of the entire population, exclusive of the thieves and thugs. On whose side will the Senate vote?

## For Purposes of Identification.

THE SUN begs leave to present its obeisance and its assurances of profound consideration to Judge James FITZGERALD and would venture to inquire in respect of the momentous case now occupying his attention if it is the criminal at the bar or the learned District Attorney who is on trial?

Theodore J. Wint One of Them. When the late THEODORE J. WINT received his commission as Brigadier-General, LEONARD WOOD was soon, in about a year, to be made a Major-General and succeed to the command of the army in the Philippines.

WINT had a record of four years fighting in the civil war: Antietam, Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor were some of the battles in which he bore himself worthily. He also served his country in Libby Prison. During those four years that tried men's souls and drew their blood LEONARD WOOD was in arms, too, but they were the arms of his nurse. When the war ended he did not know it had begun, nor have any conception of what

a war was. WINT had been a Major of cavalry in the Regular army for six years when he sailed for Cuba to have a thigh bone broken by a Mauser ball on the heights of San Juan. In the years since the civil war he had distinguished himself in frontier campaigns and been mentioned by that sterling soldier RANALD MACKENZIE for gallantry in Indian engagements." In a report made on July 6, 1898, to the Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Division by LEONARD WOOD, commander of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps, WINT was again "mentioned" as follows:

" Major WINT, Tenth Cavalry, displayed great ourage, and was severely wounded while repelling a charge on our front during the night of the 1st of July."

Three months before he made this report LEONARD WOOD was an army surgeon with the rank of Captain. As Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry on the eve of the battle of San Juan he be-

came, by the disability of General S. B. M. Young, the commander of a cavalry brigade and the superior of officers who had fought in the civil war and served in the permanent establishment for more than thirty years. LEONARD WOOD was not made a Brigadier-General of volunteers until July 8, 1898, two days after his report mentioning the gallantry and wounding of Major WINT; and LEONARD Wood did not reenter the permanent establishment until February 4, 1901, and

then as a Brigadier-General. THEODORE J. WINT commanded the allied cavalry in the second battle of Tientsin in the Boxer campaign, the date of which battle was August 20, 1900, and the following year he was campaigning in Luzon. His last service was in Cuba as commander of the army of pacification. and it is to be noted that his indefatigable exertions in preparing the troops for embarkation brought on the illness which ultimately proved fatal, so that it may be said truly that he died in harness

There is probably no officer left in the army who took part in more campaigns or saw more hard fighting than THEO-DORE J. WINT. He served his country in four wars, not counting little but bloody Indian wars, and a better cavalryman never swung into the saddle. From his sixteenth year his life was one continuous record of duty as a soldier and he always looked the part. THEODORE J. WINT was fitted for high command, but if he had lived he would to the very end have been subordinate to LEONARD WOOD, FREDERICK D. GRANT, ADOLPHUS W. GREELY and FREDERICK FUNSTON. Three times has LEONARD WOOD been made an LL. D. by admiring universities. There were no academic honors Kansas on the northern boundary. It is for WINT, and his military honors came late and left him far in the rear. There

> A mere Coroner's juror asked the great exposer of the stock yards if he could not tell the truth. Has the benighted one not read "The Jungle"?

The protected cruiser Newark will be turned over to-day to the custody of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of this city. This is an evidence that the Navy Depart ment has confidence in the ability of the amateur man-o'-war's men to take proper care of such a valuable piece of Government property. It will not be forgotten that after much arduous training both in its armory and on board warships this organization made in the Spanish war a most honorable record for patriotism, efficiency and discipline. This record has not been marred by the post bellum work of the hattalion. Its efficiency is due to the devotion of the men, to the capability of the officers, and also to the sixteen years of hard work on the part of Captain J. W. MILLER. to whose credit the successful establish ment of this State's naval militia chiefly

That perpetual, peripatetic and pattering candidate "Farmer" JAMES E. MARTINE, the Sulzer of New Jersey, equally effervescent and more explosive than the tribune of the peepul, is after the nomination of his party for Governor. But it is an honor that will not go begging this year, and the campaign will be more than a forlorn hope.

To you who come across our western border we noffer a land fatter than your Kansas, a Govern-nt better than Montans, a climate kinder than ir Dakota. Take it, good sir, if you will, but if taking it you still raise your little croak of an-

Don't shoot the professor. He is doing

It would seem that JOHN WEAVER of Philadelphia objects to the obscurity into which he has fallen, and longs for a return of the days when his name was on the lips of all lovers of the good, the true, the beautiful. He acts as if he were a radical for notoriety only.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, gathered from musicians of this and other cities at great pains and expense, is no more because "the artistle improvement in the orchestra will be impossible under the limitations and restrictions set forth in the letter received from the Cincinnati Musicians' Projective Association and the National Federation of Musicians." — Yesterday's news.

of Musicians." - Yesterday's news Another splendid victory for organized labor and the cause of freedom. The walking delegate's big stick is more powerful

The strongest lobby is public opinion.-Wood Not TIM, but the Governor of Connecti-

than the conductor's baton.

Thoughts on Fistic Encounters of Youth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There was fightin Forty-fourth street to-day that so smacked of the real thing in the lives of the combatante that the crowd of bystanders were too interested to stop the contest. It was only a drawn battle between schoolboys, but in it were wrapped the nemories which cluster about the successes and defeats in the career of everybody.

To the boys it will never be forgotten. Both have robably by this time stopped the red trickling and received proper chastisement, and perhaps will have to forego the pleasures of the three rings thi year. To the onlookers no doubt the sight will remain to recall the vicissitudes of youth.

Prudent persons would have stopped the affair, out no one who has ever given or received a good drubbing would have. No lifelong memory is so strong as the elation or humiliation attendant upon the fistic encounters of youth; nothing can give confidence or prevent bombast so effectually When the odds are even, speaking for one, I say let youthful encounters go to their limits, which are never more than a scratch on the outside, but a mental builder of the first class. IAGTHAQH. NEW YORK, March 22.

# Bitter Cry From a Friend of the French Catho

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those who have lived long in France and who know the French language and French people well, say that & all French Catholics had ceased to be politicians in the strict sense they would have been persecuted just the same for their religious ideas and doctrines The American newspaper man betrays his igno

rar ce of French conditions when he fails to ran ba) that French freethinkers are not satisfied when they profess and practise freethought or atheism themselves, for they believe it a duty to impos and theories on others, especially on practical Catholics. No one supposed that the teaching orders of women ever held political opinions, and yet they were robbed and plundered of their property and

We do not believe that any political opinieven socialistic opinions, entitle a government to practise highway robbery on its subjects. A government calling itself civilized has con-fiscated the property of its best and most upright citizens without a cent of compensation. If ever justice cried to Heaven for retribution it does now

thrown on the streets, to live if they were able, or

to die if they must.

### HARTFORD, Conn., March 21. Puzzled Amateur Astronomer.

at the spollation of the French Catholics.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The crosses the line to-day, March 21, going toward the tropic Cancer, and returns and crober 23. It takes him 186 days to do this. But he goes to the tropic Capricorn and get back again in 179 days. Why does it take seven days more to make one trip than the other?

ACCUMULATING INFORMATION.

[Scene: The White House. Enter Mr. Danderbilt, president of the Saratoga, Grand Frunk and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Roosevelt-I have summoned you, Mr. Danderbilt, to get your views upon the railroad situation. As you know, I am seeking light from all sources. It is my object elicit frank and full opinions from all the

experts. Meanwhile you will excuse me expressing any opinions of my own. have determined to keep absolute silence ntil I have exhausted all the means of enightenment and winnowed all the facts and the theories. Then, and not till then, I shall speak to Congress and the country and demand such legislation as will allow me to deal energetically and finally with this great problem. If you don't mind, we will take the matter in the order I have indicated on this memorandum. First, what of over

Mr. Danderbilt-Well, Mr. President, there is a great deal of exaggeration in the talk about overcapitalization

Roosevelt-Exaggeration! Exaggera

ion! There you go. You are like all your kind ask you about a notorious and flagrap public evil, a crime I should call it, a thi that stares everybody in the face, a monstrous and intolerable wrong. Do you admit it? No, you dare to prate to me, sir, "exaggeration." Let me tell you, sir, and you can tell your associates and acevery decent man knows, that the railroads re enormously overcapitalized. It has been calculated by somebody, possibly Hanksand I want you to know, sir, that with all his faults and his impulsiveness Hanks had an uppercut that old Molyneux himself might have envied; I never caught one under the jaw better than the one I got from Hankyhas been calculated that if all the water in American railroads were squeezed out it rould irrigate all the arid lands and make three lakes of the size of Lake Superior Walks up and down rapidly, shaking fist. I want to tell you, sir, that the Ameriflood. Dam it sir draw it off: dry it up: give us an honest capitalization or prepare o suffer the worst from the wrath of a justly adignant people. You are skinning the people, sir; you are flaying the farmer and he workingmen. You--

Mr. Danderbilt-Pardon me. Mr. President. am not deaf, as you seem to-Mr. Roosevelt-You are deaf; deaf to the oice of decency, to the demands of the peole, to my demands. I have asked you here o give you an opportunity-and it may be a last one-to explain yourself, to set yourself ight. I have listened to you patiently, and want to say to you right now that-[Talks minterruptedly for 55 minutes more.1. And now good-by. Delighted to have heard your riews. Come again when you have anything o communicate. It is my aim to hear, to learn (Enter Mr. Bill, president of the Sunrise and

inset Consolidated.] Mr. Roosevelt-Delighted to see you. Let s have a frank, informal talk on rates. Only ou must do the talking. I shall be only a istener. The specific question on which I wish to consult you is this: Are railroad freight

and passenger rates too high? Mr. Bill-I have prepared some figures, Mr. President-

Roosevelt-Oh, figures, figures! I am sick of figures. They lie like Senators, like nen that come here and talk to me and then go home and misreport my remarks. Not hat I shall make any to-day. I wish a direct answer to my question. Will you or will you not say, without recourse to statistics or tergiversation, whether railroad rates are or

are not too high? Mr. Bill-Mr. President, I think, with respect, that they are not too high. Mr. Roosevelt-Oh, you railroad presidents

all corroborate one another. Now I have it rom the highest authority; Mr. Pitchell Mumpers of the Amalgamated Entertainment Committee and Scabs Ambulance Federation assures me that it is entirely feasible for the railroads to cut rates and at the same time to raise the wages of their employees. [Shakes his fist in Mr. Bill's face.] Let me tell you, sir, that the sooner you and men who, like ou, control great systems of transportation have the prosperity, yes, and the very food supply, or coal supply of the toiling illions in your hands, let me tell you that utes). Call again, Mr. Bill. It is always a pleasure to hear your views. I should like to discuss the matter with you, but, as I said, for some time to come my rôle is absolute silence. Good-by. [Three other railroad presidents are allowed to give their views and are dismissed in the same manner. Mr. posevelt yawns and stretches himself. | This continual reticence, this repression of one's own personality, is a little trying, but it's good discipline. Only I ask myself if it's worth while. Looking over the day's work, what have I gained? With how little wisdom are our railroads governed. Well, I haven't said a word all day. I've let these men talk and talk. Indeed, they strike me as talkers rather than men of action. Heighho! Why, Camp-bell of Kansas with his suggestion for legislation to put the New York Stock Exchange out of business is more stimulating than those five railroad presidents put together. So are my labor friends with their proposal that no Federal Judge outside of the Supreme Court shall declare a law unconstitutional. These railroad presidents seem to me much overrated men. I can't see that they know as much about their business as I do. Well, I must get them off my mind for the day. see. A little tennis with Jimmy Garfield. A run up the Washington Monument and back with Bryce. A fifty mile ride with George Meyer. I must have plenty of exercise. Listening all day makes me positively tired.

## Good American Business

In 1906 the resources of the savings banks of the crease of \$59,000,000 in only one year. In 1906 Arizona had the largest increase in pro iuction of copper of all the copper States. output was 284,228,252 pounds, against 239,848,000

ounds in 1905.

The silk industry of the United States now employs 79,800 operatives and is using \$109,558.83

capital. A few years ago the United States did not have any "silk industry." The February demand for copper for American ome consumption was so large as to compel the largest month's import and order of copper ever

In February the banks of Chicago had to send

\$13,000,000 currency to the country, the largest money shipment of record for any February. That shows business activity all over the middle West. In exports 1906 gave us compared with 1908 \$21,000,000 more for less cotton, \$32,000,000 more for wheat, \$9,000,000 more for wheat flour, \$1,800 000 more for automobiles, \$2,400,000 more for rail-road cars, nearly \$2,000,000 more for chemicals, \$4,000,000 more for copper; \$2,600,000 more for hops, \$4,000,000 more for scientific instruments and apparatus, \$1,200,000 more for steel sheets, \$1,800,000 more for structural from and steel, \$1.700.000 more for wire, \$1,800.000 more for builders' hardware, \$2,300,000 more for metal working machinery, \$1,400,000 more for sewing machines, \$2,000,000 more for locomotives, \$5,000,000 more for upper leathers \$1,000,000 more for books and shoes, \$1,000,000 more for tallow, \$7,600,000 more for bacen, \$2,000,000 more for pork, \$3,000,000 more fer lard, \$2,300 and ore for oleo, \$1.700,000 more for butter, \$1,700, 000 more for cheese, \$2,100,000 more for naval stores \$2,600,000 more for oil cake and meal, \$1,700,000 more for crude oil; \$4,500,000 more for refined oil, \$1,600,000 more for paper and manufactures thereof \$11,000,000 more for seeds, \$5,300,000 more for leaf tobacco, \$5,600,000 more for timber, \$9,000,000 more for lumber and planing mill products, besides ost of minor increases, with very few decreases. California has 129 savings banks. Between

ncreased by \$13,217,771. Arizona's school expenditure in 1906 was \$581.125. \$80,000 more than in 1905. Four hundred and sixty-two new national banks were greated in 1906. For the last seven years the average has been within a fraction of forty a month. We now have 6.345 national banks, with \$877.090.275 capital and \$506.343.022 circulation.

Seven years ago the banks numbered 3.617, with

\$616,308,093 capital and \$254,462,730 circulation

August 15 and December 31, 1906, their deposits

Drink That Pleases Pennsylvania From the Canonsburg Notes.

Sassafras tea, made by boiling the roots of the assafras shrub in sugar water; ah, there is a deli clous drink, and wholesome, and one that the talked of local option law will not interfers with

EASTER CHURCH VESTRIES. Who Can Vote at Them and the Cualifica-

tions of the Officers to Be Elected. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the approaching election of Easter vestries in the various Episcopal churches of this city. may be of interest to many of your readers if I, as a clergyman of the Church of England. explain as concisely as possible what are the special features of a

Episcopal Church of England. First of all, a "vestry," so called, is a meet-ing of parishioners. It has taken its name from the place in which it has usually been held, namely, the vestry, or robing room, of a church. It need not, of necessity, be held there, but may be summoned to meet in any convenient place. We must bear in mind that before the modern system of local government came into vogue the government of every parish in England centred in the church and the vestry, so that originally the parish-ioners met in "vestry" to deal not merely with church matters, but with the general affairs of their parish. The modern "parish council" is the direct lineal descendant of the old rural vestry.

Then by the local government act of 1894 the business of the "vestries" of rural parishes was transferred to the new "parish councils, except in so far as it related to ecclesiastica and charitable affairs. There are still some people who think that secular matters are worse managed than they used to be, but the Church is well rid of them, though churchmen ought never to forget the part which the structure of local government in England. So much of the old business of vestry meet

structure of local government in England.
So much of the old business of vestry meetings having been swept away, comparatively little, remains to be done beyond appointing officers and managing church finances. Up to 1888, when the compulsory church rates abolition act was passed, it was usual to summon vestries for the purpose of levying church rates; now, however, even the voluntary church rate seems to have disappeared. Practically only one vestry meeting is held in each parish every year, and that is known as the Easter vestry, and the principal business thereof is the appointment of churchwardens and sidesmen. The appointment of wardens at any other period of the year is unusual but not illegal; the ninetieth canon directs, however, that the choice of these officers be made yearly in Easter week. This was the rule in this country until quite recently.

A notice in writing signed by the rector or vicar and by the churchwardens, or any one of them, is to be affixed to or near to the doors of all churches and chapels of ease within the parish upon a Sunday "previously to the commencement of divine servee," and this Sunday must be at least three full days before the date fixed for the meeting.

The rector or vicar is chairman ex officio. He is entitled to appoint one churchwarden, called the "rector's warden," if he thinks fit, but if he has exercised that right he is not entitled to give a vote in the election of the other churchwarden, who is to be chosen by the parishioners alone. In the absence of the rector or vicar the meeting must elect its own chairman. As the vestry is a meeting of rate payers, only such are entitled to vote, and no person is to be allowed to vote whose rates have not been paid up to within three months of the meeting being held. Occupiers whose rates are paid by their landlords are to be deemed to be ratepayers, and are entitled to attend and vote at the vestry. In electing churchwarden, it is precent.

months of the meeting being held. Occupiers whose rates are paid by their landfords are to be deemed to be ratepayers, and are entitled to attend and vote at the vestry. In electing churchwardens it is necessary to choose only such nersons as are eligible and free from any disqualification. The qualification in a churchwarden is that he shall be a resident householder or a habitual occupier; e. g., a business man having an office in the parish, though residing elsewhere. Servants and others not actually classed as "occupiers" are ineligible. But apparently a person in apartments, as a lodger, is eligible. Persons convicted of felony and certain misdemeanors, persons under age, aliens and Jews are entirely disqualified; albeit Romanists and Dissenters are eligible to fill the office, except in new parishes constituted under the church building act, 1831, and the new parishes acts of 1843 and 1838, all of which provide that the churchwardens shall be members of the English Church, and if elected, including women (who, if householders or occupiers as described above, are eligible), must serve. Voting is to take place by show of hands, and any person entitled to vote may demand a poll. The right of fixing the time and place of such poll rests with the chairman, who may also adjourn the meeting at his own pleasure.

Sidesmen, or "synodsmen," are usually ap-

Sidesmen, or "synodsmen," are usually ap sidesmen, or synodsmen, are usually ap-pointed to assist the churchwardens in the discharge of their duties. The church war-dens, being guardians of the property of the church, and having originally numerous other duties to perform which recent local govern-ment legislation has removed, were formerly in need of more assistance than at present. in need of more assistance than at present and the modern council of sidesmen is really nothing more than a consultative body appointed to assist the rector with advice on financial and similar matters. It is interesting to note, however, that the office of sides. man, or "synodsman," is of much more encient date than that of churchwarden, it having been derived from the custom observed at episcopal synods of calling upon certain grave laymen of the diocese to report on each to the Bishop respecting its moral condition.

These sidesmen correspond to the vestry of the Episcopal Church in this country, except that neither churchwardens nor vestrymen in England have the power to "call" a clergyman.

An English Clergyman.

New York, March 18. "is of much more sucton

### THE MAIL CLERK'S OPINION. Nothing Gained by "Simplified" Envelope Addressing

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest the communication of H E. Warner of Baltimore, who thinks a great deal of time would be saved if people would address their letters:

Cleveland. Ohio, 458 Jackson street, Mr. John Smith.

instead of

Mr. John Smith. 436 Jackson street. Cleveland, Ohio.

As a matter of fact, if every one addressed letters in this way there would be no saving and no loss of time. If the people were to change, while the change was being made many would address their letters one way and many the other way, and there would be great loss of time. After a letter is mailed, faced up and stamp

cancelled it goes to the separating clerk The only thing he wants to know is where the letter is going. To find this out he does not begin at the top of the envelope and read letter is going. To find this out he does not begin at the top of the envelope and read all that is on it. He looks down in the lower right hand corner for the name of the State and routes it accordingly. When the postal cierk on the train gets it he looks a little higher up on the envelope and notes the town and ties it out to the proper town. When the clerk in the post office gets a bundle of letters addressed to his town he takes no interest in the name of the town or the State. He looks at the top of the letter to see the name of the man addressed. He then gives it to the proper carrier or puts in the proper box. He knows the destination of 80 per cent. of these letters without looking at street number or box number. If the name is entirely unfamiliar he reads to the end of the address to see if the letter is for his office or for some other office of the same name in another State, and if he finds it is for his office it goes into the general delivery.

It would be no sakier for the separating clerk and the postal clerk to commence at the top looking for the State and town than it is to look at the bottom instead, of at the top. The essential for all of them is uniformity. If the clerk looks at the lower right hand corner to find to what, State the lotter is going and there finds the word Smith instead of Ohio he knows that some man who handles one letter where he handles thousands, and who reads every.

finds the word Smith instead of Ohio he knows that some man who handles one letter where he handles thousands, and who reads everything on the face of the envelope, including the return address in the corner, before he ventures to open it, has been trying to save the postal clerks a few seconds of time, and while he is hunting over the face of the envelope to find to what State it goes he generally has time to mutter "damn."

A LETTER HANDLER.

LORDSBURG, N. M. March 17.

"I doubt not in whe crucible Of analytic thought," Wrote James, the irreducible

We'll find the world has wrought And caused and evolutionized A movement in the nation We call, when closely scrutinized Parental liquidation.

The meaning of this wondrous phrase I pondered o'er and o'er, And twisted it a thousand ways To find the golden core: But all in vain, until one day It flashed into my pate That what he really meant to say "Pather pays the freight."

WILLIAM WALLACE WRITTLOCK.

MOUNTAIN CLIMB BY TROOPS Omeial Report of the Militar. Mont Blanc The ascent of Mont Blane by tou

considered a remarkable feat at the present day, but it is very different when a sof troops, fully armed and equipped takes the ascent. Capt. Baills, commanding the

second Battalion of French Alpine stationed in Albertville, took a per battalion up the mountain last sin his report has just been made pub A large body of men cannot, find any shelter on the way, sin vision in that respect is very lon eight or ten at most. Consequ the dia-

tance going and coming has to without rest at night Each man carried, besides his equipment, two portions of breach for two meals), 500 grammes of me eight grammes of cheese, a box of say, umps of sugar and one litre of w were in addition one litre of coffee two men, one bottle of champagne four men, and for emergencies run peppermint brandy

One of the regular guides of the region was taken to point out the way and another to carry packs; both were former members of the partallon. On August 3, 1906, at 8:45 o'clock

camp was broken from Les Houches, a lage about eight miles southwest of Chan on the left bank of the Arve. The consisted of seven officers, one surged fifty-seven men. The village priest the troops.

The weather was unpropitious.
The weather was unpropitious.
The weather was unpropitious.
The weather was unpropitious.
The weather was dead to be unproperly to the control of the warehold and a half elevation) was reached and a half warehold.

elevation) was reached and a halt It was evident that the march or continued, and the column return ing Les Houches at 2:30 A. M. On August 5 the second attem with the same number. Camp at 4:30 P. M., and at 7:20 P. M

at 4:30 P. M., and at 7:20 P. reached Mont Lachat. Chas ried kettles up to this potential them there at the only sprin Wood was collected and co 10:15 the column moved on clear and bright.

At the Plan des Rognes (8.86) were applied and the men tiline, in order to climb the glan Rousse. A short rest at 2:15 broken on account of the coll Rousse. A short rest at 2:1. broken on account of the coto reach betimes the shel Rousse (10,300 feet). Here shed and hot tea was ser

march was continued with the groups were formed, the comi at the head of the first group. The next step was the ascent of du Gonter (12,600 feet). The reticularly dangerous from volling sequently only two or three gr the move at one time, waiting ient point for the next subdivis

The ascent was accomplished wit ent. At 7:40 the leading men re ammit of the Aiguille, and at 7:5

feet).
At 11:30 the observatory (14.400 feet reached. The key was handed over Captain by the owner, a Mr. Ballot of and the command found shelter with though the space was very limited. If five men only suffered from the effects high elevation. Here the ascent cames to be a suffered from the effects high elevation.

driving the dry snow in drifts. To summit of Mont Blanc (15,780 feet two more hours would be required at the same time to return to the obse At the latter there was not room At the latter there was not room toommand to stay over night. Before the evening the command could not soft the glaciers and anowfields, and as impossible to pass the night in the of Captain decided to return.

At 1:10 P. M. the descent began tows Grands Mulets (10,010 feet), which reached at 3:15 P. M. After helf an rest the descent was continued. The

After a show the manufacture of the column and the Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue where the main part of the column aembled at 6:30 P. M. After a show the column ae

feet), which was reached at 10:30 P. M. A about the same hour the few stragglers of the column arrived at Pierre-Pointue and passe the night there.

The men were so little affected by the strenuous exertions that on the following dathey again made an ascent in the mountains and on August 10 took part in exercises on large scale, which lasted from 3:30 A. M. t. 6:30 P. M.

SEA NOGGIN.

A Pre-Revolutionary Cocktail Dispensed at a Waterfront Tavern. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With no ungal-

lant desire to deprive Betsey Flanagan of the immer tal honor of inventing the cocktail, not for one mi ute disputing that it got its present name in h famous hostelry, in the interests of cocktall liter ture I think it only fair to call to mind Tom Hinkle or Hinklie, as it was sometimes spelled

Thomas Hinkley ran a one boat ferry between Ma hattan Island and the Dutch settlement of Breen, across the East River. He managed together enough money to retire from the iness when middle age overtook him and o a little tavern at what is now the corner neur and Water streets. It was correctly know Sailors' Tavern, but more popularly as Hinkley That was about 1755. Hinkley's place was, as name would indicate, frequented for the most i by sallormen, some of whom came from of the earth, where they had acquired calwidely travelled patronage that Hinkley's was one time said to possess the greatest variety of liqu

stock on Manhattan Island. A few years after Hinkley opened !! Hink! 'sea noggin" was known all along the waterf So far as I can ascertain, it never had any name; certainly it was never called by anything that sounded like "cocktail." A sea neggin was composition of rum, Madeira and bitters Angostura bitters, of course, but wild cherry bit made by Hinkley himself. Iced drinks were known then and the sea noggin was drunk at whi ever temperature the season dictated. Hinkley's became so famed for it that even staid merchant residents of New York En and Dutch alfke, would pay visits to the for the purpose of sipping it. Sea noggin though Hinkley called it, it was essentially, both in theory and ingredients, a cocktail.

Sallors' Tavern continued its career up during the Revolution. During the war opular resort for English officers of grades, one of its famous-or perhaps patrons being Captain Henry Sedgwick Colonel of British dragoons. Sedgwick wa oue for crucities practised upon American p Hinkley was a consistent Tory. He was personal bravery and was, near the ol-war, concerned in the capture of a harp Continental troops off Corlears Hook evacuation of New York by the British sold out his business and went back with a comfortable fortune. The tave tinued under another name for a few American named Tillotson, until its des on the site. There is a reference to Hi. in the second volume of Conner's "Color of New York" and some little descript William Hunter's "Colonial Taverns.

rented the cocktail, but I do never that Hinkley's sea noggin, manufacture as 1760, was a cocktail, if it was any thi BROOKLYN, March 21.

Drinking Habits of Tennessee Sta

From the Bashington Hero The flerce prohibition campaign in affected the drinking habits noticeably see statesmen not only at home, but als fare forth abroad. When Senator Ca cessor, ex-Gov. Taylor-"Fiddling he session of his committee room he fo ulous colored servitor attached to the new Senator was thirsty, and so

"What will you have, str?" inquired is to serve functionary. "Go fetch me a gourd of water put and be in a hurry about it 100; or The messenger compromised on a ile

in the vacation of the Senate he is trying a gourd for the accommodation of at the next session.

Matrimonial Signs in Kansas From the Grant County Republic We see Jack Blake has a new buggy next thing Jack will quit batching.